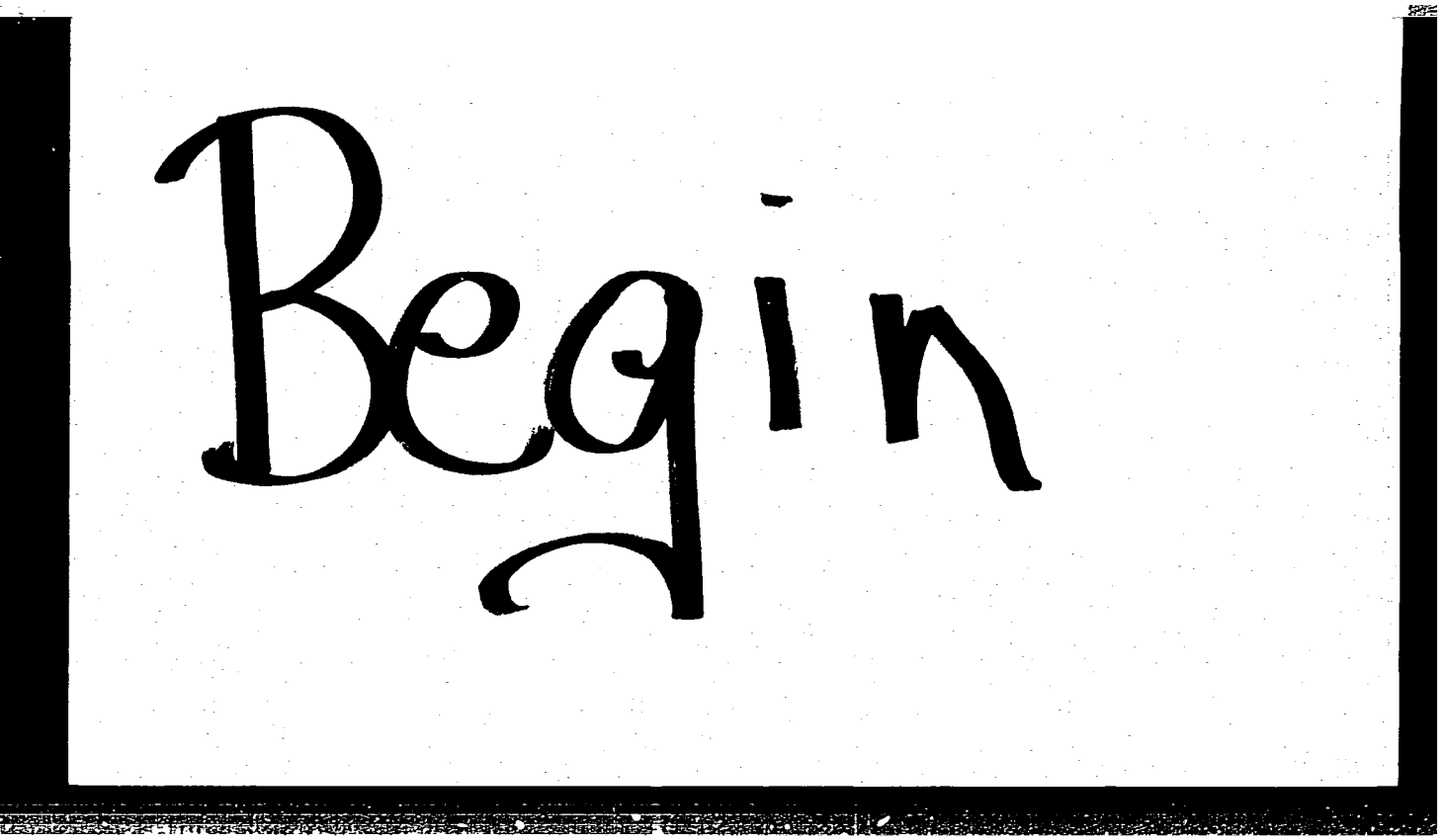

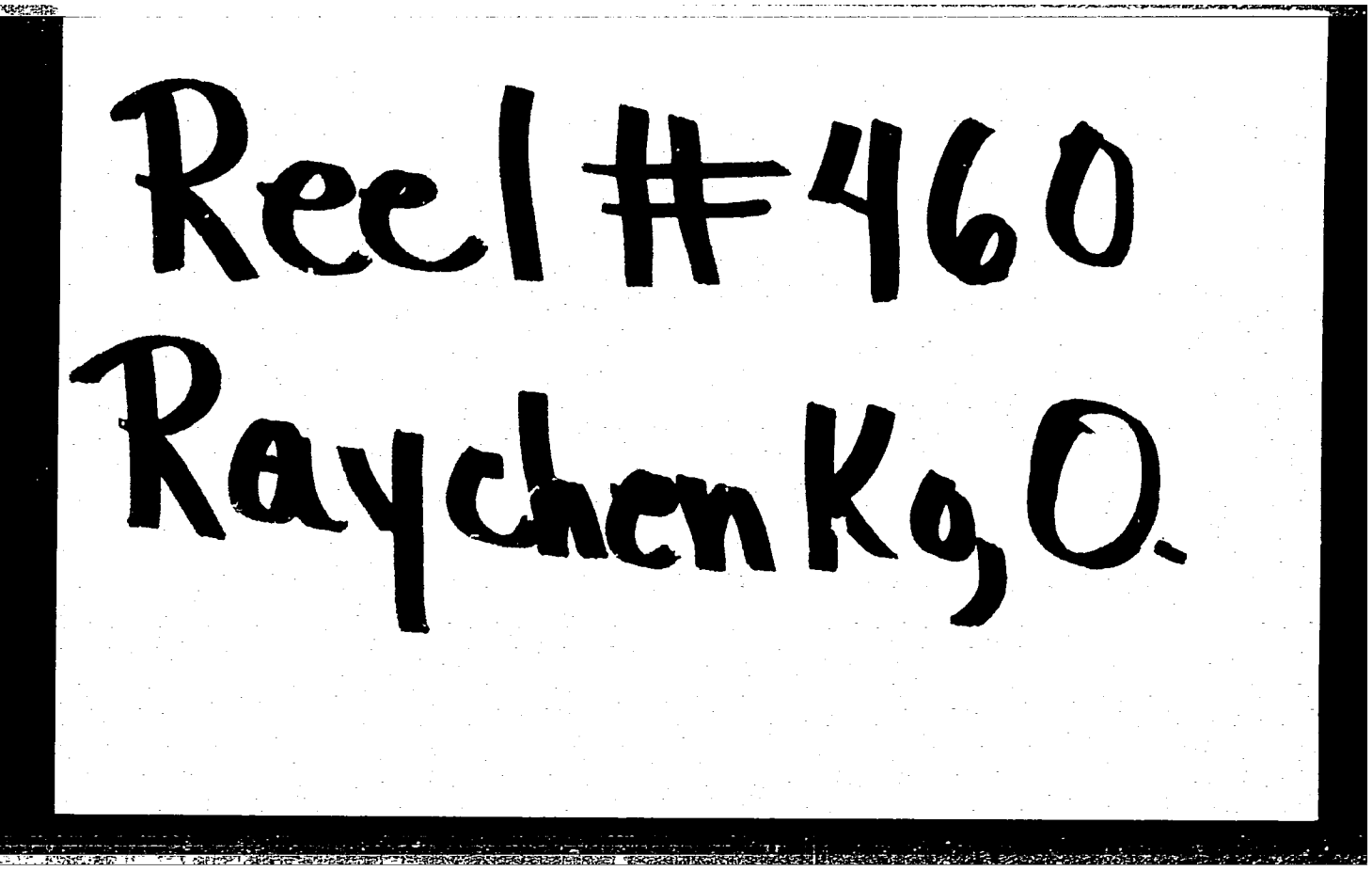

RAYCHENKO, O., kand. tekhn. nauk

Alloy without smelting. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.2:14-15 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Powder metallurgy)

RAYCHENKO, O. Ye., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Sectioning of rural electrical networks 6-10 kilovolts as a means of increasing the reliability of electric power supply". Moscow, 1960. 19 pp (Joint Scientific Council of the All-Union Sci Res Inst of the Mechanization of Agriculture VIM and the All-Union Sci Res Inst of the Electrification of Agriculture VIESKh) (KL, No 9, 1960, 125)

ZUL', N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RAYCHENKO, O.Ye., inzh.

Sectionalization of 380 and 220 v. cable networks. Nauch. trudy VIESKH 6:279-291 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Electric power distribution)

RAYCHENKO, O.Ye.

Problems of the introduction of network cutouts of the VMN-10-30/10 type designed by the "Uralelektroapparat" in 6-10 kw rural electric power networks in the southern Ukraine. Sbor. nauch.-tekh. inform. po elektr. sel'khoz. no.16/17:101-104 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

ARONOV, I.Z.; ZUL', N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RAYCHENKO, O.Ye., inzh.

Electromechanical parameters of VMN-10 electric line cutouts.
Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.12:16-21 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electric cutouts)

RAYCHENKO, O.Ye., inzh.

Investigating the dynamics of operation of actuators in circuit breakers by high-speed motion-picture photography. Vest. elektroprom. 31 no.5:20-24 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric circuit breakers)

STRELOV, K.K.; RAYCHENKO, T.F.

Qualitative method of determining the vitreous form and the degree of its separation from the crystalline phases in aluminosilicate refractories. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.11:2421-2427 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Refractory materials)

AUTHORS: Bas'yas, I.P., Vyaznikova, T.A., Raychenko, T.F. 131-58-4-17

TITLE: Changes Taking Place in Refractory Forsterite Products When Forming Part of the Wall Structure of a Reverbatory Copper Smelting Furnace (Izmeneniya v forsteritovykh ogneuporakh pri sluzhbe v kladke medeplavil'noy otrazhatel'noy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 163-168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests with Forsterite products in a copper smelting furnace were carried out in the USSR for the first time. They were bricked up in the vaults of the charge openings of the furnace and operated at temperatures of 1300-1400°. As a result of the action of temperature and smelt dust Forsterite assumed a zonal structure which is further described. The chemical composition of the worked-off Forsterite products according to zones as well as other data were published in papers by I.P. Bas'yas, M.M. Dvorkind, I.G. Sarkisov and P.F. Postnikov (Ref 1). Fig. 1 shows the structure of the unchanged part of a Forsterite brick and fig. 2 shows its dark-grey zone. Fig. 3 shows the structure of the dark-grey and "spinel-like" contact zone and fig. 4 shows the "spinel-like" zone. Fig.5

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Changes Taking Place in Refractory Forsterite Products When Forming Part of the Wall Structure of a Reverbatory Copper Smelting Furnace

131-58-4-7/17

shows a Forsterite brick from the vault of a copper smelting furnace after being moistened in water and dried at 110°. As may be seen, it is considerably swollen. The influence exercised by gaseous SO_2 on Forsterite-magnesite- and magnesite-chromite products may be seen in table 1. Fig. 6 shows the thermogram of a crushed Forsterite brick which was heated in an SO_2 current. Table 2 gives the results obtained when determining SO_3-, Mg-, and Fe-quantities. Conclusions: 1.) Reagents of the smelting space in interaction with Forsterite bricks form a "spinel-like" zone. 2.) In the middle of the remaining length of Forsterite products, in the 700-900° zone, $MgSO_4$ with an absorption of ~10% SO_2 is formed. 3.) In consideration of the fact that $MgSO_4$ is inclined to hydrate, it is necessary to provide for a sure protection against the action of water on the Forsterite brick lining. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov (Leningrad Institute for Refractories, Ural Branch)

Card 2/2

KAMARDIN, V.A.; LITVINOVA, T.I.; RAYCHENKO, T.F.; MOSHKEVICH, Ye.I.; PORADA, A.N.; YELINSON, G.L.

Service of arc furnace bottoms in the smelting of stainless steel with the use of oxygen. Ogneupory 30 no.1:23-28 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spetsial'nykh staley, splavov i ferrosplavov (for Kamardin, Litvinova, Raychenko). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy staleplavil'nyy zavod vysokokachestvennykh i spetsial'nykh staley (for Moshkevich, Porada, Yelinson).

RAYCHENKO, T.F.; STRELOV, K.K.

Total refractive index of grog refractories and separation of the vitreous and crystalline phases during calcination. Ogneupory 25 no.1:33-34 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials--Optical properties)

AUTHORS: Bron, V. A., Raychenko, T. F. SOV/131-58-8-4/12

TITLE: **Effect of a Gas Medium Upon Forsterite** Products During Heating (Vliyaniye gazovoy sredy na forsterit-ovyye izdeliya pri nagrevanii)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 8, pp 361-367 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a laboratory plant constructed especially for this purpose the influence exercised by an oxidation and regeneration milieu upon refractory forsterite products was investigated. N. N. Uryupina took part in this work (Ref 1). It is further described how these experiments were carried out. Table 1 shows the results obtained after modification of the properties of the sample after treatment both in an oxidizing and in a reducing gas milieu, which are mentioned and described. Moreover, the influence exercised by the gas milieu upon synthetic samples of dunite found at Uktussk with an addition of metallurgical magnesite, technical alumina, and quartzite found at Pervoural'sk was investigated. The test results are given by table 2 and are also described. An investigation of microstructure showed that the mineralogical composition of forsterite products and also their modification depends on

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the additions and the milieu, which is shown by figures 1 to 6.

Conclusions: 1) In a laboratory plant the influence exercised by the oxidation and regeneration milieu upon the loosening of refractory forsterite products was investigated 2) It was found that the regeneration milieu causes loosening of the forsterite products, which is manifested by the increase of the volume and by the permeability to gas. 3) Loosening is caused by damage done to the structure of the products. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov (Ural Department of the Leningrad Institute of Refractories)

15(2)

S/131/60/000/01/010/017
B015/B001

AUTHORS: Raychenko, T. F., Strelov, K. K.

TITLE: On the Summational Refractive Index of Refractory Chamotte Products and the Separation of Their Glass-like and Crystalline Phases on Burning

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, Nr 1, pp 33 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors state that the summational refractive index of chamottes increases with the rise of the temperature of burning to a certain temperature only which depends on the type of raw material and burning duration. On burning the clay at a higher temperature, the summational refractive index of the chamottes decreases. Concrete data on this dependence are given in the papers by E. K. Keler and Z. I. Veselova (Ref 2). Repeated burning of chamotte products decreases their summational refractive index (see Table). Figure 1 shows the microphotograph of a brick with high chamotte content after etching with concentrated HF. Figures 2 and 3 show microphotographs of a chamotte brick taken after repeated burning at 1550° before and after etching. The glass in chamotte products shows a different

Card 1/2

On the Sum[illegible]tional Refractive Index of Refractory Chamotte Products and the Separation of Their Glass-like and Crystalline Phases on Burning

S/131/60/000/01/010/017
B015/B001

distribution on the chamotte- and clay body of the product according to the burning temperature; this [illegible]ffects the properties. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (Eastern Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

STRELOV, K.K.; RAYCHENKO, T.F.

Formation of mullite in a short-prism, isometric form and its effect on the refractoriness and deterioration of fire clay articles. Ogneupory 26 no.9:431-436 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Mullite) (Fire clay)

STRELOV, K. K.; RAYCHENKO, T. F.

Changes in the total index of light refraction of refractory clays and kaolins, depending on the temperature of their burning. Trudy Vost. inst. ogneup. no.2:162-169 '60.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Fireclay—Optical properties)
(Refractory materials)

RAYCHENKO, T. F.

2262. **Destruction of forsterite refractories on heating in a gaseous medium of variable composition.** —I. P. BAS'YAS and T. F. RAICHENKO (*Ogneupor*y, 22, 222, 1957). In Russian. [illegible] bricks [illegible] at the surface [illegible] used in O.H. furnace [illegible] the bricks. When reduced to FeO, the iron dissolves in the periclase bond; this solution can continue indefinitely. To prevent the crumbling of checker bricks, combustion must be complete before the gases leave the melting-chamber. (5 figs., 4 tables.)

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3

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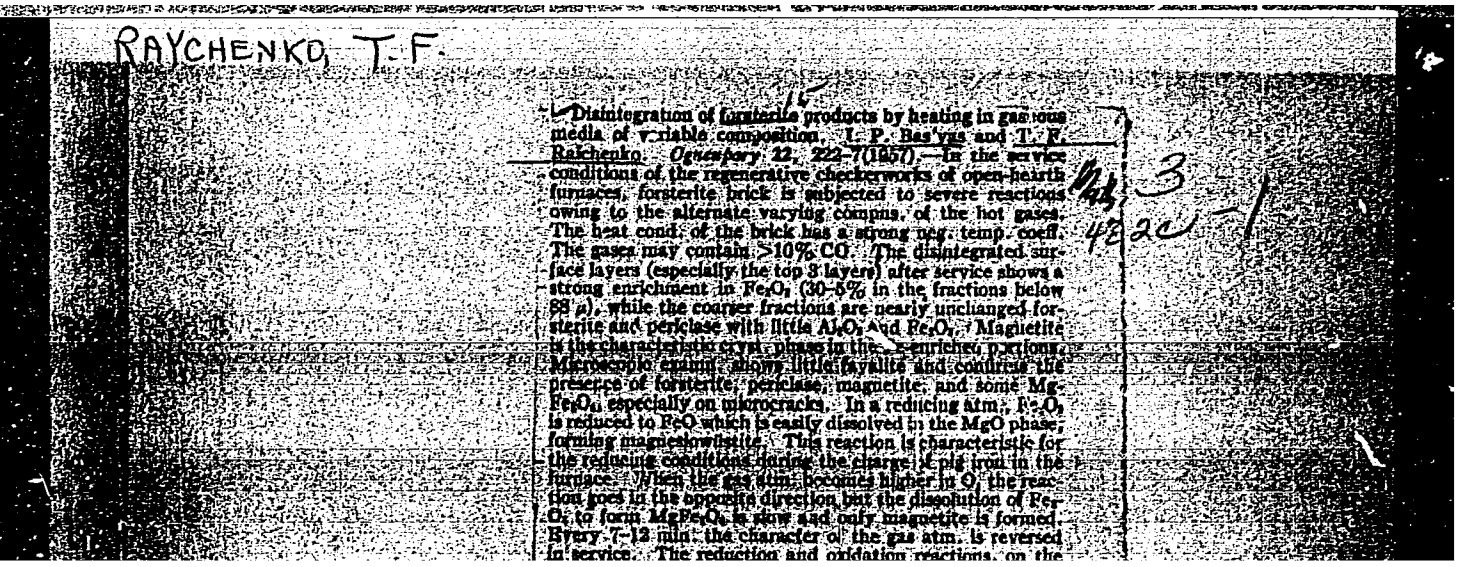

RAYCHENKO, T. F.

Disintegration of forsterite products by heating in gaseous media of variable composition. I. P. Bas'yas and T. F. Raichenko. *Ogneupory* 22, 222-7(1957).—In the service conditions of the regenerative checkerworks of open-hearth furnaces, forsterite brick is subjected to severe reactions owing to the alternate varying compns. of the hot gases. The heat cond. of the brick has a strong neg. temp. coeff. The gases may contain >10% CO. The disintegrated surface layers (especially the top 3 layers) after service shows a strong enrichment in Fe_2O_3 (30-5% in the fractions below 88 μ), while the coarser fractions are nearly unchanged forsterite and periclase with little Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3. Magnetite is the characteristic cryst. phase in the Fe-enriched portions. Microscopic examn. shows little fayalite and confirms the presence of forsterite, periclase, magnetite, and some $MgFe_2O_4$ especially on microcracks. In a reducing atm., Fe_2O_3 is reduced to FeO which is easily dissolved in the MgO phase, forming magnesiowüstite. This reaction is characteristic for the reducing conditions during the charge of pig iron in the furnace. When the gas atm. becomes higher in O_2 the reaction goes in the opposite direction, but the dissolution of Fe_2O_3 to form $MgFe_2O_4$ is slow and only magnetite is formed. Every 7-12 min. the character of the gas atm. is reversed in service. The reduction and oxidation reactions, on the

This brick may be replaced by one of forsteritic character by using, e.g. asbestos waste or SiO_2-contg. magnesite from Beloretsk. W. Eitel

STRELOV, K.K.; RAYCHENKO, T.F.

Investigation of grog firebrick after service in blast furnace air preheaters. Biul.TSIICHM no.4:46-49 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Firebrick--Testing) (Air preheaters)

1400. RAICHER S. * Electro-ophthalmia in arc welding (Russian text) VESTN.OFTAL. 1956, 6 (26-27) Tables 1

An analysis of eye damage in workers in the welding industry, during 3 yr., showed that 25% of the workers were injured by electric arc. The damaging effect of infra-red and ultra-violet rays is pronounced in this industry. Protective measures, particularly the wearing of goggles, should be compulsory. The types of lenses which would protect the eyes of the workers are enumerated.

Sitchevska - New York, N.Y.

L 22634-66 EWA(h)

ACC NR: AT6004205 SOURCE CODE: BU/2503/65/013/001/0031/0042

AUTHOR: Dimchev, T.; Raychev, Kh.

35
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Some local changes in Gamma-field distribution on the surface of the soil related to radioactive fallout 19

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 13, no. 1, 1965, 31-42

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive fallout, atmospheric contamination, atmospheric radioactivity, radioactivity measurement, Gamma radiation radioisotope

ABSTRACT: Local changes in the distribution of the terrain Gamma-field manifested chiefly in some highland areas have been examined. Abrupt anomalously high values of the strength of the dose created by Gamma radiation from the terrain have been noted. Studies have revealed a very typical rise in the values observed in areas not

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2

L 22634-66

ACC NR: AT6004205

covered with grass. Results are given of measurements of the Gamma background in haystacks from pastures from various highland areas. Gamma spectroscopic and radiochemical studies have been made of soil and other samples to explain the origin of the anomalies observed. Analysis of the data of field and laboratory investigations indicates the presence of a new phenomenon, namely a local accumulation of fission products due to global contamination as the result of current nuclear tests. Some of the concentrations of fission products found in the soil are very high and give grounds to assume the presence of active factors of transfer and migration of fission products from the atmosphere to the ground. The approximate age of the mixtures of radioisotopes has been determined and the ratio of the basic long lived products cerium-144 and cessium-137 has been determined. The investigation is still in its initial stage, however, it has been established beyond any doubt that radioactive fallout, concentrating under the action of meteorological, hydrological, orographical and other factors, may create a very high level of local radioactive contamination even under the conditions of global dispersal of long lived products originating from the stratosphere

Card 2/3

L 22634-66

ACC NR: AT6004205

reservoir. The investigation has shown that direct measurements of the anomalies in the distribution of the terrain Gamma background can be made. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: none ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 009/
OTH REF : 010/

Card 3/3

RAYCHEV, L.B.

Increase of pulse recording density by means of frequency compensation in the reproduction of pulse signals from a magnetic tape. Trudy LIKI no.7:73-76 '61. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra zvukotekhniki Leningradskogo instituta kinoinzhenerov.

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Food Industry. H-28

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79339.

Author : Raychev, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Prevention of the Crumb-Forming Ability in Soft Bread.

Orig Pub: Khimiya i industriya, 1957, 29, No 4, 20-23.

Abstract: The formation of crumbs results from an incomplete production of paste by starch and in insufficient swelling of protein substances which are connected with the quality of flour gluten. However, certain technological negligence might also cause that phenomenon. Suggestions are given in regard to preventative measures for baking bread which forms crumbs.

Card 1/1

RAYCHEV, M., inzhener.

Radio electronics in aviation. Grazhd.av. 12 no.9:20-21 S '55. (MLRA 10:7)

(Electronics in aeronautics)

L 41787-65 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AT5004303 B/2503/64/012/01-/0213/0229 10 B+1

AUTHOR: Khristov, Khr.(Khristov, Kh.); Raychev, P. 14

TITLE: Neutron transfer in a one-dimensional stationary case

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 12, no. 1/2, 1964, 213-229

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, neutron transfer, Cauchy equation, Fredholm equation, neutron diffusion, neutron scattering

ABSTRACT: This is an investigation of the neutron diffusion equation in a one-dimensional stationary case with the assumption that the scattering of neutrons in a medium may not be isotropic. If x is the depth in an infinite plane-parallel plate, read from the middle of its plane, μ is the cosine angle between one direction and the positive axis x, and $\psi(x, \mu)$ is the density of the neutron flux in the plate, the problem is reduced to the integro-differential equation

$$\mu \frac{\partial \psi(x,\mu)}{\partial x} + \psi(x,\mu) = \int_{-1}^{+1} p(\mu,\mu')\psi(x,\mu')\,d\mu' \quad (-1 \le \mu \le 1,\ -d \le x \le d), \tag{1}$$

with the boundary conditions

$$\psi(-d,\mu) = \psi_{-+}(\mu),\ \psi(d,-\mu) = \psi_{+-}(\mu), \tag{2}$$

Card 1/3

where d is the half-thickness of the plate and ψ_{-+} and ψ_{+-} are two given functions of the density of the fluxes of neutrons incident on the boundary surfaces of the plate. The kernel $p(\mu, \mu')$ of the equation is derived from the scattering properties of the medium. It becomes clear on the basis of physical considerations that it can be represented in the form of

$$p(\mu, \mu') = \sum_r \frac{1}{g_r} h_r(\mu) h_r(\mu'). \quad (3)$$

By introduction of other formulas, whose derivation and sense are explained in the text, it is found that the general solution of (1) can be represented in the form

$$\psi(x, \mu) = \sum_r h_r(\mu) \left\{ \int_{-1}^{1} d\nu\, c(\nu) \frac{d_r(\nu)}{\nu - \mu} e^{-x/\nu} - c(\mu) D(\mu) e^{-x/\mu} \right.$$
$$\left. + \sum_p c_p \psi_p(x, \mu) \right\}. \quad (4)$$

where the functions $\psi_p(x, \mu)$ are given by the previous equations and c_p and $c(\mu)$ are arbitrary. The unknown constants c_p and the function $c(\mu)$ are determined by the boundary conditions (2). Singular integral equations of the Carleman type are derived for this

Card

L 41787-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004303

purpose. According to the general theory, these equations have a single-valued solution only when 2x additional conditions are satisfied, where x is the index of the equation. In this study, x is determined by

$$\varkappa = \sum \Delta_{\varkappa}, \quad (5)$$

and a study is made of the case x = -Q, where Q is the number of discrete solutions Ψ_p. Satisfaction of the additional conditions makes it possible to determine the constants c_p. The earlier equations are then normalized and reduced to equations of the Fredholm type. These equations can be solved by interations or numerically and the constants c_p can be determined from the conditions presented in the text. The end of the paper gives the sequence of operations required for solution of the problem. Orig. art. has: 75 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 41787-65 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AT5004303 S/2503/64/012/01-/0213/0229 10 B+1

AUTHOR: Khristov, Khr.(Khristov, Kh.); Raychev, P.

TITLE: Neutron transfer in a one-dimensional stationary case 14

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 12, no. 1/2, 1964, 213-229

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, neutron transfer, Cauchy equation, Fredholm equation, neutron diffusion, neutron scattering

ABSTRACT: This is an investigation of the neutron diffusion equation in a one-dimensional stationary case with the assumption that the scattering of neutrons in a medium may not be isotropic. If x is the depth in an infinite plane-parallel plate, read from the middle of its plane, μ is the cosine angle between one direction and the positive axis x, and $\psi(x, \mu)$ is the density of the neutron flux in the plate, the problem is reduced to the integro-differential equation

$$\mu \frac{\partial \psi(x,\mu)}{\partial x} + \psi(x,\mu) = \int_{-1}^{+1} \rho(\mu,\mu')\psi(x,\mu')\,d\mu' \quad (-1 \le \mu \le 1,\ -d \le x \le d) \tag{1}$$

with the boundary conditions

$$\psi(-d,\mu) = \psi_{-+}(\mu),\ \psi(d,-\mu) = \psi_{+-}(\mu), \tag{2}$$

Card 1/3

where d is the half-thickness of the plate and ψ_{-+} and ψ_{+-} are two given functions of the density of the fluxes of neutrons incident on the boundary surfaces of the plate. The kernel $p(\mu, \mu')$ of the equation is derived from the scattering properties of the medium. It becomes clear on the basis of physical considerations that it can be represented in the form of

$$p(\mu, \mu') = \sum_r \frac{1}{g_r} h_r(\mu) h_r(\mu'), \quad (3)$$

By introduction of other formulas, whose derivation and sense are explained in the text, it is found that the general solution of (1) can be represented in the form

$$\psi(x, \mu) = \sum_r h_r(\mu) \int_{-1}^{1} d\nu\, c(\nu) \frac{d_r(\nu)}{\nu - \mu} e^{-x/\nu} - c(\mu) D(\mu) e^{-x/\mu} + \sum_p c_p \psi_p(x, \mu), \quad (4)$$

where the functions $\psi_p(x, \mu)$ are given by the previous equations and c_p and $c(\mu)$ are arbitrary. The unknown constants c_p and the function $c(\mu)$ are determined by the boundary conditions (2). Singular integral equations of the Cauchy type are derived for this

purpose. According to the general theory, these equations have a single-valued solution only when 2x additional conditions are satisfied, where x is the index of the equation. In this study, x is determined by

$$\varkappa = \sum \Delta_n \qquad (5)$$

and a study is made of the case $x = -Q$, where Q is the number of discrete solutions ψ_p. Satisfaction of the additional conditions makes it possible to determine the constants c_p. The earlier equations are then normalized and reduced to equations of the Fredholm type. These equations can be solved by interations or numerically and the constants c_p can be determined from the conditions presented in the text. The end of the paper gives the sequence of operations required for solution of the problem. Orig. art. has: 75 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

RAYCHEV, P.

Reconstruction of the "Moskvich" Radio Receiver for Long, Medium, and Short Wave Reception. In Radio Engineering, No. 1:47 Jan 55

MIKHAYLOV, Ves., professor; RAYCHEV, R., dotsent; ANDREYEV, Vl.

Neurinoma of the eye (optic nerve) [with summary in English] Vop. onk. 2 no.4:452-457 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. Ves.Mikhaylov), Sofiya, Bolgariya.
(NEURILEMMOMA, case reports,
optic nerve (Rus))
(NERVES, OPTIC, neoplasms,
neurilemmoma (Rus))

ANCHEV, N.; RAYCHEV, R.

Scientific-research work in the field of oncology in Bulgaria. Neoplasma 9 no.3:235-238 '62.

1. Issledovatel'skiy institut onkologii, Sofiya, Bolgariya.
(NEOPLASMS)

RAYCHEV, R.

Bulgaria

Institute of Specialization and Advanced Study of Physicians. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ISUL-Katedra po akusherstvo i ginekologiya), Sofia; Director: N. Nikolov, Prof.
Third City Hospital (III Grad. b-tsa), Head Resident: M. Kutov, MD.

Sofia, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya. No 5 & 6, 1965, pp 518-520.

"A New Method for Prophylaxis and Treatment of Tension in the Breast During Early Puerperium."

Co-authors:

YORDANOV, G.
POPTODOROV, K.

DOBREV, Ya.; MISHEV, P.; MURDZHEV, At.; RAYCHEV, Zh.; TODOROV,

Surgical treatment of echinococcosis of the lungs. Khirurgiia (MIRA 17:6)
38 no.12:23-28 D '62.

1. Iz kafedry fakul'teteskoy khirurgii (zav.- dotsent dr. Ya. Dobrev) Vysshego meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova v g. Plovdive i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- dr. Zh. Raychev) okruzhnoy bol'nitsy g. Burgasa.

J

BULGARIA/Soil Science - Soil Biology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 19, 1958, 86802

Author : Raycheva, L.
Inst : -
Title : Utilization of Nodule-forming Bacteria in Our Conditions (in Bulgaria)

Orig Pub : Selskostop. mis"l, 1957, 2, No 1, 17-22

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

B

BULGARIA/General Biology - Genetics. Genetics of Man.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23690

Author : Pukhlev, Al., Raycheva, L.Il.
Inst : -
Title : A Special Type of Familial Malignant Anemia.

Orig Pub : Sovrem. med., 1957, 8, No 11, 118-125

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N.; RAYEVA, N.V.

Mechanism of the therapeutic action of novocaine in acute radiation sickness. Radiobiologiia 3 no.5:778-779 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

GRINDEL', O.M.; KANDEL', E.I.; RAYEVA, S.N. (Moskva)

Changes in the electrical activity of the brain of patients with parkinsonism in connection with surgery of the basel ganglia of the brain. Vop. neirokhir. 26 no.6:23-28 N-D'62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR i Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR.

Raycheva, Sv.

BULGARIA / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 584.

Author : G.Bliznakov, Sv. Raycheva, Tsv. Mutafchiyev.

Inst : Institute of Chemistry and Technology, Bulgaria.

Title : Influence of Some Ions in Current Intensity at Electrolysis with Mercury Microcathode.

Orig Pub : Godishnik Khim.-tekhnol. in-t, 1955 (1956), 2, No.2, 33-40.

Abstract : The influence of the addition of saturated solutions of Hg_2Cl_2, Hg_2Br_2, Hg_2I_2 and Hg_2SO_4 on the current intensity at the electrolysis of $Hg_2(NO_3)_2$ (I) (the concentration of I was two times lower than the concentration of the saturated solution of I) was studied with a stationary Hg drop-microcathode and a large Hg-anode. Electrolysis was carried out at a small constant voltage (5 mv). A drop of Hg (10^{-2}

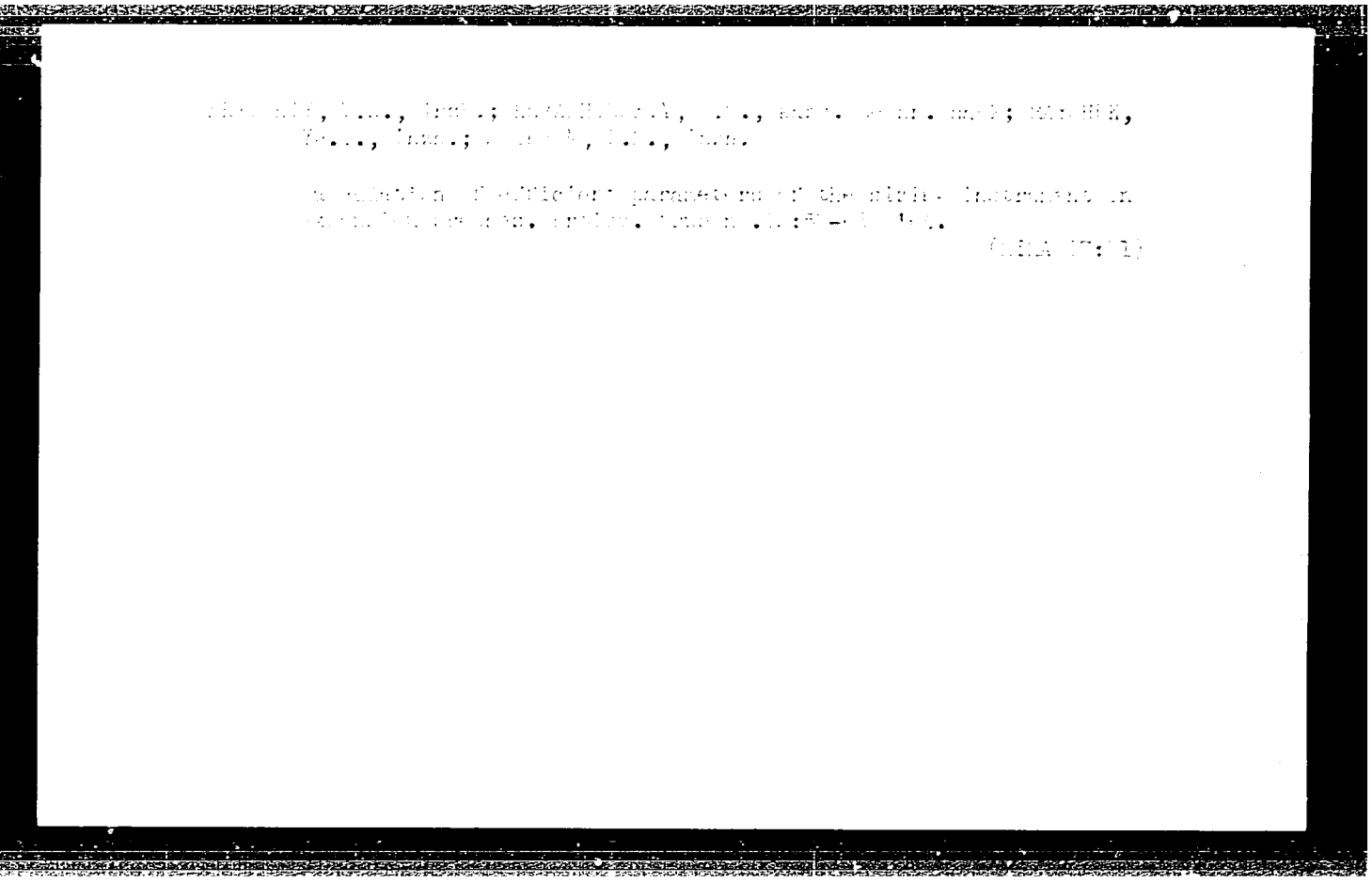
Card: 1/2

BULGARIA / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 584.

Abstract : cm in dia) was received on the butt of a Pt wire by electrolizing the solution of $Hg_2(NO_3)_2$. The influence of cations, indifferent electrolyte and polarographic maxima was eliminated under these conditions. At an addition of Cl^-, Br^-, I^- and SO_4^{2-} ions, the less the solubility of the corresponding Hg_2^{2+} salt is, the more the current strength drops. The additivity of the simultaneous action of two additions was established. These data are explained by the passivation taking place in the anion adsorption on the Hg surface.

Card: 2/2



ACC NR: AP6035712 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0058/0058

INVENTOR: Knyazhinskiy, Z. O.: Raychuk, Yu. I.: Kalinushkin, P. N.: Osadchiy, Ya. P.: Usachev, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mill housing for continuous welding of large-diameter tubes. Class 21, No. 186585 [announced by the All-Union Research and Design Technological Institute of the Piping Industry (Vsesoyznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut trubnoy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 58

TOPIC TAGS: welding, ~~continuous welding, heavy-tube welding~~, welding equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a mill housing for continuous welding of a large-diameter tubes (see Fig. 1) comprising a frame and a sizing device. To ensure and maintain close contact between the edges to be welded, the sizing device is

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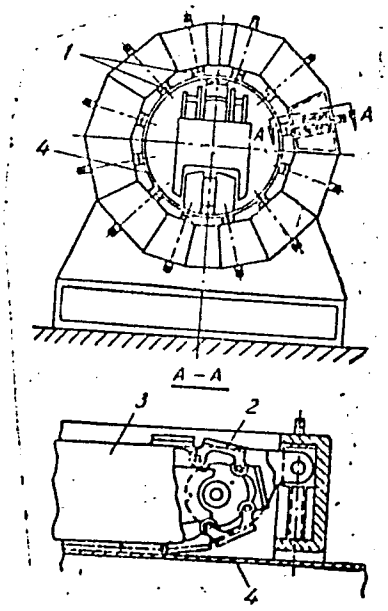

Fig. 1. Mill housing

1 - Endless chains; 2 - chain links; 3 - longitudinal guide; 4 - tube.

formed by a set of endless chains whose links rest on rigid guides and form a die which moves together with the tube. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 15Feb65/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 2/2

NURKSE, Kh. [Nurkse, H.]; RAYDMA, E. [Raidmaa, E.]

Method for evaluating the reactivity of shale phenols on condensation with formaldehyde. Khim. i tekh.gor.slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.12:257-263 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

[illegible], V. [Raidna, V.], kand. tekhn. nauk; EESORG, Kh. [Eesorg, H.]

Alternation of volumetric weight, strength, and modulus of elasticity in oil-shale fly ash gas concrete in blocks cast in vertical molds. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 13 no.1:64-69 '64 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institute of Building and Building Materials of the State Building Committee on Construction of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian S.S.R.

RAYDOVSKI,V.

Cooperative industry in Bulgaria. Prom.koop. no.6:35-38 Je'55.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Predsedatel' TSentral'nogo soyuza Trudovoy proizvodstvennoy kooperatsii Bolgarii
(Bulgaria--Cooperative societies)

RAYCHEVA, V.N.

Some changes in the electrolytes of blood serum in workers of hot-working departments of plants. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 7 no.3:29-33 Mr'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Transportnaya meditsinskaya laboratoriya Sofii, Bolgariya.

RAÉ, S. Ya.

Method of adding the reducing agent to the sulfate charge. S. YA. RAE. *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1940, No. 6, pp. 7–10.—In all cases, regardless of the type of mixer employed, the method of adding the sulfate and the reducing agent is of decisive importance in obtaining a charge in which the reducing agent will be uniformly distributed around the sulfate and in contact therewith. The best results are obtained by dividing the process into two stages: (1) preliminary mixing of the sulfate with the reducing agent only, and (2) addition to this mixture of the remaining components of the charge, followed by mixing to obtain uniformity. Both the sulfate and the reducing agent (anthracite, coke, etc.) are ground prior to mixing to pass a sieve having 64 openings per cm.^{2}. When using wood sawdust as the reducing agent, the size should be not over 5 to 6 mm. The sulfate and reducing agent should not be of different grain size, and the components of the charge should not be mixed all together. B.Z.K.

RAE, S. Ya.

5-5/41

Methods of introducing Al_2O_3 into the composition of sheet glass made in Fourcault machines. S. Ya. Rae. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No. 11-12, pp. [illegible]

The manufacture of Fourcault window glass containing up to 3.5% MgO and up to 2% Al_2O_3 was discontinued in Russia during the last war because of lack of raw materials, but it is now being resumed. In the absence of better materials, refractory clay is used as a means of introducing alumina. The clay is dried, sorted, ground to pass a sieve of 121 openings per $cm.^2$, mixed with dolomite, and then mixed with the other components. The use of the clay produced no difficulties in the melting and working of the glass; additional formation of such defects as cords and stones was not noticed. It is also proposed to use feldspar, feldspar sands, pegmatites, and "white slime" as sources of alumina. White slime is a by-product of the aluminum industry and consist of sodium aluminosilicate; it analyzed SiO_2 20 to 25, Al_2O_3 30 to 32, Fe_2O_3 1.5 to 1.8, and alkali 20 to 25%. When using feldspar, it should be thoroughly dried, sorted, and ground to pass a sieve of 81 openings per $cm.^2$. B.Z.K.

RAE, S. Ya.

Use of astrakhanite in glassmelting. S. Ya. Rae. *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [6] 7-9 (1948). Large deposits of astrakhanite ($MgSO_4 \cdot Na_2SO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$) are located on the right bank of the Volga, near the city of Astrakhan; other deposits are scattered in eastern Russia, western Siberia, and central Asia. The chemical composition of astrakhanite varies as follows: Na_2SO_4 22 to 36, $MgSO_4$ 20 to 31, $CaSO_4$ 6 to 8, NaCl 1.5 to 4.5, and H_2O 10 to 23%. A total of 650 tons of dry astrakhanite was used over a 17-day period in a tank furnace producing glass of the following composition: $SiO_2 + R_2O_3$ 72.1, CaO 7.8, MgO 3.0, Na_2O 16.0, and SO_3 0.6%. The charge consisted of 80% astrakhanite and 20% cullet. Due to the high content of MgO in astrakhanite, the MgO in the glass rose to 3.75%, but the total RO remained unchanged by reduction of CaO. The composition of the glass changed gradually. There were no sharp changes in the glassmelting process. Rate of withdrawal of the glass remained the same (58 to 100 m./hr.). No difficulties were observed in the cutting and breaking of the glass. B.Z.K.

DMITRIYEVSKAYA, M.V., inzh.; RAYEMSKAYA, N.P., inzh.; ZELENETSKIY, N.N., inzh.

Manufacture of palmitic acid as a fractional distillate of fatty acids from cottonseed oil. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.4:22-24 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Moskovskiy zavod "Steol" (for Dmitriyevskaya, Rayemskaya).
2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatels'kiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv (for Zelenetskiy).
(Palmitic acid) (Cottonseed oil)

RAYENKO, N.

RA[illegible], N.

Raschet poleta na soprovozhdenie. (Vestnik vozdush noy flota, 19[illegible], v. 20, no. 4, p. 74-75, diagrs.)
Title tr.: Calculation of a convoy flight.

TL504.V45 193[illegible]

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

RAYER, G.A., inzhener.

Calculating the strength of wheel blades in centrifugal ventilator. Energomashinostroenie no.9:6-11 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Strains and stresses) (Fans Mechanical--Blades)